

THE HERALD.

THURSDAY MORNING,
AUGUST 17.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,

HON. JOHN MATTOCKS.

For Lieut. Governor,

HORACE EATON.

For Treasurer,

JOHN SPAULDING.

For Representative to Congress from First District,

HON. SOLOMON FOOT.

For Senators for Rutland County,

HON. E. N. BRIGGS.

ALANSON ALLEN, Esq.

ELISHA ALLEN, Esq.

**Are the Whigs of Rutland County
awaking to the subject of Election?
Or are they willing that the large
Whig majority which we have, shall
not be brought in to the aid of
the cause of correct principles?**

Let every man remember that but a few days intervene between this and the day of election. Let all in view of the importance to Vermont of the measures pending upon the result of this election, be actively and energetically engaged in the matter. It is their privilege! Their duty!! and for their interests to be so. We know that we are strong in Rutland County, but **VERMONT**, has a claim upon our strength. Shall it not be freely given to her, in defence of her rights, her vital interests and her glory? Let no cloud arise, to hide the brightness of that "STAR THAT NEVER SETS," from the eyes of those in other States, who in admiration, have so long gazed upon it.

Whigs of Rutland County.

You have in view of the coming contest, nothing to dishearten, every thing to encourage and stimulate you to action. A SURE VICTORY awaits the whig party in Vermont if the whigs but do their duty. We have in our ranks no dissensions—the nominations throughout the State have given the highest degree of satisfaction, and we have a ticket to support which every Vermonters may well be proud of. The Locos have discharged their heaviest guns against the character of our nominee for Governor "HONEST JOHN MATTOCKS!" Locofoco violence has done its utmost to make an effective assault upon him—fierce have been these attacks, and yet the character of John Mattocks, stands as does the sturdy oak, against the gentlest winds of summer.

Of Solomon Foot!

It is unnecessary for us to speak in addressing the whigs of Rutland County. His devotion to the interests of the whig party—his long and effective service in the ranks, are too well known, too highly appreciated, to require any eulogium from us. Suffice it to say that even locofoco cupidity has not dared to assail him—he has never before asked for the support of the whigs at the ballot-box and shall we not now give him that generous support he so truly merits!

We are glad to see evidence that in all sections of the State the whigs are arousing themselves for the coming election, are awakening to the importance of the coming election. It is too often the case that we rely too much upon the justice of our cause, rather than upon that energy of action so necessary to success, especially when contending with an adversary that never sleeps. We hope that Rutland will not be behind her sister counties in doing her full duty. Have the several town committees called a meeting of the whigs of their respective towns and organized by appointing school district committees? If they have not already done this, they should at once do so in every town, if for no other purpose than to secure a full vote. This is too often neglected by the whigs, by the Locos, never.

Some little time must be spent in order to secure a perfect triumph, and shall our efforts be withheld in no glorious cause? Rally then, whigs in every neighborhood! agitate the subject of the coming election and the questions pending. Remember that in this election the voice of Vermont upon the tariff question is to be heard, and shall it not be plainly expressed and loudly uttered!

Let every man do his duty.

POLITICAL SUICIDE.

We have in Vermont witnessed within the few past years, an occasional instance of the perpetration of this strange act, and from present indications we fear that we are soon to behold another man, [one long known and highly esteemed in this county,] closing his eyes upon a plain course of duty, and rushing on to his own destruction. When this act is committed without materially interrupting the natural course of party politics, or convulsing the already formed order of things, as in the well remembered case of the Hon. Mr. Van Ness, on the more recent instance of self-immolation nearer home, it is a matter comparatively of little interest except to the victim and his immediate and personal friends. But when a man of character, of influence, and one long associated with and possessing the confidence of a particular party, places himself in a traitor's position, where he can the most effectively impede the plan of action which that party have marked out, he makes himself the object of the scorn and the contempt, not only of all honorable politicians, but all honest men.

We make these remarks not in application to, but in consequence of having been repeatedly asked for an explanation of the motives which govern the action of the Hon. Wm. Slade in regard to the Congressional election in the third district in this State, and which questions we cannot answer (as mortifying as the admission may be) in a manner entirely satisfactory to ourselves. Mr. Slade has long been the recipient of the favors of the whig party. No man at present in the State perhaps, having received more at their hands. The peculiar circumstances under which he has lately been sustained by the people of the congressional district which he so long represented, are too well known to need any com-

ment from us. Indeed we have no disposition to make any. He served his constituents faithfully, and they were satisfied. But under the new apportionment it became necessary to district the State anew, and in the district in which Mr. Slade found himself, the people saw fit to nominate a new candidate. This course was pursued in every other district in the State and in all gave universal satisfaction, not to the people only, but also to the gentlemen who had so ably and so faithfully represented them.

While we regret to see Mr. Slade in the position in which he now stands, we can not but believe that he will yet see before him the plain path of duty and we hope follow it.

Whether placed in his present position by the desire of mistaken and over zealous friends, or, what is more likely, by the crafty management of the Locofocos, the same injury will result to the whigs—the same reproach will be brought upon him, and consequently the course for him (as a true whig) to pursue is very plain to be seen.

We cannot yet be made to believe that Mr. Slade is less attached to the whig party or less anxious for its success now, than while he for so long a time represented this district in Congress. While he was there he was found maintaining the principles of his party and the interests of his constituents, with true manliness and consistency. And if the same regard for the welfare of the whig party influences him now, he will not suffer himself to be made, in any contingency, an obstacle to the success of that party. If he, to gratify his selfish ambition, should contribute to the defeat of a whig in his district, he would be deserving of not much less censure, than the contemptible Capt. Tyler. In both cases the treachery aims at the destruction of confiding friends, and differs only, in the extent of the disaster intended.

It is rarely the fortune of a party, in these days of prating patriotism and puling philanthropy, to be entirely divested of dissatisfied and selfish members. But we trust that Mr. Slade is not one of these, whose craving ambition must be continually pampered, and who can be relied upon, only when they are complacently enjoying the honors and emoluments of place. Such Demagogues puffed into great conceit by a little brief authority, forget they are but servants of the People who place them in office and give them their confidence. And will they, because an extravagant appreciation of their own merits lays claim to every favor and gift, make themselves so ridiculous as to show the temper of a spoiled child, if every wish is not gratified. The acknowledged sagacity of Mr. Slade should prevent him from making such an exhibition of folly; for his own interests and policy dictate a different course, and most certainly does a regard for consistency and dignity of character.

It has been long a standing proverb that 'covetousness brings nothing home.' That treachery does not, John Tyler can safely swear to. Who can look now upon this base traitor in his present degraded position, without disgust and loathing? We now see him, after having betrayed his friends, discarded by all honest men, knocking long and loud at the wig-wam of the locofocos, and the door, even of this political pest-house will not be opened unto him. Let this example of treason serve the world, as long as has, and will, that of Benedict Arnold.

We make these remarks not because we doubt Mr. Slade's firm adherence to the whig party, but we wish to see him take a stand that will make more apparent the unanimity that we know exists, of the whigs—and thus strengthen our cause and take from our opponents the flattering unctious they apply to their souls, in the vain hope of a split in the third district.

Mr. Slade by withdrawing his name as a candidate, will testify his gratitude for past favors, and make himself more deserving of future ones.

THE WHIGS AWAKE IN NEW-JERSEY.

A correspondent of the New-York Tribune says:—A glorious Whig Convention was held on Monday at Somerville for the 4th Congressional District of New Jersey, which is composed of the Counties of Morris, Somerset and Middlesex, at which Hon. JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH presided, and that staunch Whig and friend of the Tariff SAMUEL B. HALSEY, of Rockway Morris County was unanimously nominated as the candidate for Congress in that District, to be voted for in October next.

All the Counties were well and fully represented in the Convention, and the very best spirit prevailed throughout. No lukewarmness nor despondency; all appeared animated with the right feeling and determination to succeed.

Mr. Halsey was the Speaker of the last House of Assembly, and is well and favorably known as a man of talent, acquisitions and a perfect gentleman, and decidedly the most popular man in the District, which is emphatically termed "the fighting District" of the State.

From the New York Tribune Extra August 13.

NORTH CAROLINA RIGHT.

I. It is not yet known whether Hon. James Graham or Thomas L. Clingman is elected to Congress from this District, nor is it material, since both are Whigs.

II. Col. Daniel M. Barringer, Whig, is elected to Congress by about 375 majority over Burton Craig, Calhounite, and a recent apportioner from the Whig party. Barringer's majority 377 Morehead's 607.

The violence of the storm reduced the vote, and the majority.

III. We have returns from but the two Locofoco strong holds, yet these assure us of the re-election of Hon. Anderson Mitchell, Whig, unless the storm was very severe in the Whig counties. Mitchell had 283 to gain in the District, and has gained 232 in two Counties—gained in each, it will be seen, not only by the falling off of Ried's vote but the increase of his own. Yet we do not consider him out of danger, as a very bad day in Wilkes may have defeated him. Some interest is felt in this result, as each party is known to have chosen four Members from this State to the next Congress, and this District decides the complexion of the Delegation.

IV. It is not yet known whether Gen. Deberry or Geo. C. Mendenhall is elected. Both Whigs.

V. R. M. Saunders (Calhounite) by 123 majority.

VI. Hon. James M. Ray, Loco, who has been long in Congress, is presumed to be elected, as the District is strongly Loco-foco, and no serious effort was made against him. In the only County (Robeson) from which we have returns however, the vote stands M'Kay, 106; Leach, Whig, 207. Gen. M'Kay is a Van Buren man, and

the only one sent from the State unless Ried is elected.

VII. Gen. John R. Daniel (Calhounite), has 159 majority.

VIII. A. H. Arrington (Calhounite) is elected over our gallant Edward Stanley, who consented to canvass against overwhelming odds, although before his District was Gerrymandered he had determined to retire from Congress. We have a report from Hyde County, giving Stanley but 300 majority, leaving 600 against him and only Cartered to hear from. He is beaten nearly 600.

IX. We have the full official vote from this District, through the prompt kindness of a correspondent. The result is as follows: Rayner's majority 840 Morehead's 475. Clear Whig gain 365.

This was the District made to be doubtful, and which Dr. Moore, who planned it, thought he could carry!

The net Whig gain in the six contested Districts can hardly be less than 1,500 upon the Governor vote of last year, when the Whig majority was 4,145. If any one can longer doubt that North Carolina will vote for Clay for President, he must be obtinate indeed.

It is a stinging rebuke for the Locofocos of the North Carolina Legislature, after all their efforts to cheat the State out of a fair representation in Congress by so Gerrymandering the Districts as to enable a minority of the people to elect a majority of the men lest they should be defeated and overthrow in the very first contest following upon their iniquitous appointment.

TENNESSEE.

We should have had yesterday returns from three-fourths of the State, but the Mail from East Tennessee via Abingdon, Va. has failed for several days, owing probably to the great rain, while from Middle Tennessee the ships and letters to Saturday night, 5th, were received at Louisville on Monday. The Journal gives the substance of these but omits the returns by which they were accompanied and fortified, which would have suited us far better. However, the fact that Gov. Jones had gained 1,067 on his vote in 1841, [when his majority in the State was 3,224] which Middle Tennessee alone is expected to increase to 1,500, is all sufficient. His majority can hardly fall below 4,000 and is quite likely to reach 6,000. The following letter tells the story.

WHIG OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Aug. 5, night.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:—DEAR SIRS:—The additional returns from our election to-day, place the re-election of Governor Jones by an increased majority, beyond a reasonable doubt. His gain in middle Tennessee over the vote of 1841 is already 1,037. It may reach 1,500. We have no reason to look for diminished majorities in the extreme divisions; on the contrary, they probably yield a steady gain throughout the State. Do not look, however, for a large gain from East Tennessee or the Western District.

The prospects of the Whig Legislature are highly encouraging. My calculation, before the election, was, for the House, 34 Whigs certain, 26 Locos certain, and 15 doubtful or closely contested. We have not lost, nor are we likely to lose, and of the members counted on as certain—Five of the doubtful members have been heard from; the whigs carried three of them, and the Locos two. A Whig majority in the House is, therefore, well nigh certain. We have four chances [to hear from] for the thirteenth.

You will doubtless agree with me that the result is not less triumphant than its influences are important to the great whig cause. Best of all, the battle was fought under the banner of Kentucky's favorite son. Our young Governor, who is himself a glorious fellow, avowed, in upward of ninety speeches in the late canvass, his decided, unequivocal preference for Henry Clay for the Presidency.

"THIRD PARTY" ABOLITIONISM.

A writer over the signature of 'Philo,' in the 'Family Visitor,' published in Johnson, Vt., appears very much disturbed at what he calls the misrepresentations, misstatements, falsehoods &c. contained in an article in the 'Herald' published two weeks since, and headed 'Third Party Abolitionism.'

This Mr. 'Philo' evidently attempts to hide his Locofocoism under the common shield of 'Third Party Abolitionism,' viz. Ardent Philanthropy and true Piety. But in his over anxiety to annihilate all base-bred, heretical disbelievers in his peculiar principle, and especially poor us, he allows the cloven foot of locofocoism to stick out 'about a foot,' and as his worthy prototype and bosom friend the Rev. would say, 'with the boot off.'

Premising that we shall pay but little heed to this gentleman's 'clang,' the black vomit which the people of his party are ever disposed to emit upon all occasions when they find one disposed to doubt the policy of their party, or the honesty of their leaders, that we do not feel disposed to measure our character for veracity with that of an irresponsible and unknown correspondent of a paper claiming to be neutral in politics (which means in Vermont two-thirds locofoco and the other third, opposition to whigism,) and after thanking the gentleman that he kindly would lift, before attempting to eat us, we will hastily consider some of his grievances.

'Philo' says that we are guilty of falsehood in stating that the extract from the 'liberty tract for July,' at the head of our article, contains any thing else than truth—and by making us say that it is all false (which we did not say) and by re-asserting that the 'Whigs have succeeded in their plans,' that the tariff the bankrupt and distribution bills were the 'main trio of whig relief measures' by which they were to bring back 'good times to the country,' and assuming that the tariff and distribution acts are both permanently fixed and firm laws of the land, he makes out a pretty strong case. But let the gentleman speak for himself:

'Now let us examine the above a moment, and see if it is all false.' The whigs, as a party, did not avow themselves in favor of a National Bank, or any other specific thing; and when, after they had risen to power with the vague promise of regulating the currency, they come to compare notes upon this subject, there was worse confusion than was ever witnessed at the Tower of Babel. The elements were in a state of chaos that even the commanding voice of Henry Clay could not control; and they remain to this day without form and void. Can it be said, then, that the whigs had any definite 'plan' for regulating the currency? It cannot. Nor can the fruitful imagination of the Herald editor hatch up any other specific plans of relief that were advocated by the whigs of 1840, or during the extra and succeeding sessions of Congress. The main trio of 'Whig Relief Measures' were a Bankrupt law, to relieve thousands of our business men of the dead weight of old debts, a distribution act, to lighten the burdens of the people, and a tariff, to support the government and revive business. These were their arguments in Congress, at least, where matters had to be brought to a focus. I am not sure that the whigs had even as many definite 'plans' as these during the campaign of '40. The charges against the opposition were many and grievous; but the 'plans' were few and far between. Where, then, are the falsehoods?—Does the Herald man say that the tract speaks falsely when it says that 'the Whigs have succeeded in their plans,' because they have not established everything that may have crept into the ad-dle brains of some few members of the party? I reply, that no candid and honest mind would understand the sentence quoted from the tract—they have succeeded in their plans—to mean anything more than the 'plans' there previously specified, viz. a bankrupt, distribution, and tariff act. But take it in its broadest possible meaning: I think it has been sufficiently shown that these three acts were the main 'plans' of the whigs—and that they have succeeded in them no one will deny. With regard to the rest of the extract—the \$3 a month and low prices of wool and cattle—the experience of almost every one will attest to its truth. Where, then, I repeat, is the falsehood? I leave it for honest men to judge, whether in the extract or at the door of the Rutland Herald.'

Now as this erudite writer says that 'no one will deny' that the whigs have succeeded in carrying these three measures, viz. the tariff, bankrupt and distribution acts, we will not be so uncivil as to 'lay him in the lie' by so doing. But really friend 'Philo,' there seems to be some mistake about this matter and the people generally are laboring under a very different impression. However, we presume you are right and they are still in ignorance of the true fate of the distribution act. Whether 'almost every one will attest to the truth' (or not) of the assertion that cattle will sell for scarcely enough to pay the taxes on them, we do not know, though we imagine that it would require considerable testimony to that effect to induce a Rutland county farmer to sell his cattle for any such sum. We therefore feel bound to re-assert that the quotation alluded to contains, (as does the whole tract) unblushing open and barefaced falsehoods! artfully interwoven with occasional pointless shafts at locofocoism, and all designed the more successfully to delude and win the whig abolitionists from the support of the whig party; the only party to which right minded abolitionists can look with any degree of confidence, as being able to sustain their principles of abolition against the slaveocracy of the South, and the political Ducrow's of the North, who clad in the habiliments of 'liberty men,' will go masquerading, 'playing such fantastic tricks' in the garb of 'holy men' and in the cause of 'human freedom,' as would 'make the angels weep'—or smile! we know not which.

But again.—This amiable gentleman utterly denies that the condemnation of the leaders of the 'third party' expressed last year by the freemen, was an 'unmistakeable condemnation' at all—and adds, what we think is decidedly unpretty, that 'if we know any thing, we know better.' Well, as the decision of this question depends entirely upon the temperaments of those judging we will not dispute the question. Though we certainly did so regard the matter at the time and if we recollect rightly, some gentlemen who 'knew enough' to be candidates for high offices in the 'liberty party,' then felt so too. As we do not consider that we 'have the best reasons for believing that the locofocos have a majority in the Union,' 'Philo' will excuse us for not answering his very pertinent question in connection with that assumption. And as for the supposition of our living in New Hampshire, it is all out of the question. It is not a supposable case. We would not live in such a state of locofocoism for all the world. But the gentleman proceeds to moralize thus:—

'The fact is, Mr. Herald, Truth and Righteousness have been unpopular since the fall of Adam; they have fallen in the streets and been trodden under foot of men; the multitude have gone on to do evil; on the side of the oppressor there has been power; and it ever will be so, until people come to be possessed of more reflecting, independent minds and honest hearts than appear to have fallen to your lot.'

Well, it is the opinion of our 'Devil' that in the above remarks we 'caught a few.' We recollect that we have always heard it stated as a fact, that 'truth and righteousness were unpopular,' and have always wondered at it. In meditating upon this lamentable fact, we have ever been loath in attempting to account for it. We know that quacks in medicine bring disgrace, often, upon the highest of all professions, earthly—and the proudest devotee to the 'genius' and the warmest advocate for the honor and respectability of the 'law,' often hangs his head in shame, as he witnesses the elevation of some dapper little attorney,—who by his tricks and his quibbling, brings pence into his pocket, and by bestriding this hobby and that, receives 'honor of men' and is placed in a position which the more modest and far more worthy votary of the 'science' would not aspire to.

Now it is possible, (we only make the suggestion) that the same causes may be operating in regard to 'truth and righteousness.' It may be that base hypocrites and over zealous madmen! who arrogate to themselves all the purity and the Godliness, and while they condemn all others,—yet are themselves, materially retarding the cause of 'truth and righteousness,' occasioning their 'fall in the streets,' being 'trodden under foot of men,' and causing a 'multitude to go astray.'

As 'Philo' is undoubtedly possessed of a 'reflecting mind' we hope he will take into his serious consideration this nice question of ethics, and in the mean time we must for the present take our leave of him. If time allows we hope to be able to make a few dottings in reference to the finale of his very lengthy article next week.

It was rather amusing (and certainly surprising to us) to witness the quarrel which a certain locofoco Editor had last week 'with his own bread and butter,' in denouncing the Rev. Mr. Bronson, and his address delivered before the society at Dartmouth and afterwards at Burlington. Our surprise is somewhat done away with, by seeing the following extract from this address in the 'Vermont Chronicle' and which should be especially commended to the Locos of Vermont.

Mr. Bronson is a locofoco writer, and ministers in locofoco temples, and surely all heed should be paid to him by his locofoco brethren when he descends to talk to them on political subjects. 'The same tendency is observable in morals and in politics. We are always prating about the will of the people. Not only are the people sovereign, but each individual man has come to be regarded as a sovereign. And the country swarms with demagogues, whose sole merit consists in flattering the people; their voice is the voice of God! and instead of statesmen we have the people's smoke-jacks—Demagogues, with, as John Randolph said, seven principles, namely, five loaves and two fishes.'

RUTLAND LIBERAL PARTY.

In pursuance to previous notice, a regular number of this freemen of the town of Rutland, on Monday evening, August 14th 1843, and was organized by the appointment of

HIRAM W. BENNETT, Moderator, and ISRAEL COOK, Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted: Whereas, the object of this meeting is to organize a party from all other political parties, for the better protection of the political privileges of the freemen of this town, from the power and influence of a few men, whether under the guise of locofocoism, or that of the aristocratic doctrine of hereditary descent; Therefore,

Resolved, That the party now organizing shall be known by the name of the Rutland Liberal Party. The following gentlemen were appointed as a committee: Horace Dyer, Jesse L. Billings, M. G. Lewis, Samuel J. Griggs, John Cain.

Resolved, That the town committee be requested to call a meeting for the purpose of nominating a suitable person for town Representative, and for the transaction of other business deemed necessary preparatory to the annual September election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by its officers and published in the Rutland Herald.

H. W. BENNETT, Chairman. ISRAEL COOK, Secretary.

[We publish the above at the solicitation of the friends of the object, though we do not see clearly in what respect the interests of the town are benefited by such a movement as is here proposed, nor in what manner the 'political privileges' of the freemen of the town of Rutland are to be 'further protected' by it.]

We are fearful that it is a plan by which the 'privileges' of the Locofoco party are to be protected to the neglect of those of the Whigs. We hope the true whig will favor disorganization, let it come in what form it will, nor however specious may be the guise in which a motive for it is presented. The 'whig party' in this town have thus far done very well considering, without the aid of Locofocoism. Let us try to go along without it a while longer.

For the Herald.

HON. WILLIAM SLADE AND THE THIRDS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Mr. Editor.—The aspect of affairs in the third District may well excite the attention of those, sincerely devoted to the Whig cause, whose interests may be deemed but secondary to those more immediately interested in the success of the Whig candidate in their own District. But the relation Rutland county sustains to a part of the 3d District, in part for which these remarks are intended, the zealous and hearty support she has so long rendered to Mr. Slade when a candidate from the old 2d District—these, aside from the interest she feels in common with the whigs of Vermont for the success of the whig ticket, are no trivial reasons for desiring a perfect unanimity of feeling and of action on the part of the whigs from the whole third District. In this connection we would recommend their careful consideration the first resolution adopted at the whig convention in this district.

That there is an attempt on the part of the Locofoco wire-pullers to induce Mr. Slade to consent to run, (or at least not to withdraw his name) as an Independent Candidate, can no longer admit of a reasonable doubt. That Mr. Slade should consent to be the dupe of such political gambling is revolting to the feelings of all genuine whigs; and that the People's Press should not immediately denounce the deception attempted to be palmed upon the whigs, is greatly to be wondered at. That the Vergennes Vermonters should second any attempt to break the harmony of the whig party is not so singular.

In regard to Mr. Slade, it is a sufficient reason why he should not be a party to any such political treachery, that he has too long been rewarded with the honors and emoluments within the gift of his constituents, thus to hazard the success of the regular whig candidate. The honor of being the representative of 50,000 freemen of Vermont for twelve consecutive years in the halls of our National Legislature is too great for the poor return of such ingratitude as his. Such confidence deserves a noble tribute to the generosity and friendship of good constituents, than the mere consideration of personal aggrandizement.

In regard to the People's Press, if it is what its name purports to be, the People should keep a bright look out that the man speaking in their name, or in their authority, should not consider himself so identified with the political fortunes of any one man, as in ministering to the selfish gratification of that man, he thus neglects the interests of the many.

In regard to the 'Vermonters' the whig party find no fault. The paper professes to be neutral, and the man who forms his political creed from neutral papers will be, in politics, either a hypocrite or a fool. If the Editors can satisfy their consciences that they are living up to their professions in giving to the people a strictly neutral paper I shall not complain. I would barely hint in the most delicate manner possible to the readers of the Vermonters that it is a quere, with certain honest people, whether one of the Editors is not availing himself of the apathy of the other, to make the utmost capital for the advocates of his peculiar combination of Locofoco, Liberty Party doctrines!

These remarks are written in a spirit of the most candid and kindness, setting forth plainly a few reasons why the regular nominee should receive the unanimous support of the Addison County whigs. It is not intended to give offence, and if old Addison is as true to her political faith now as she has been, they will be received in the spirit they are intended. Harmony will yet prevail, and Vermont be represented in the next Congress by three whigs worthy to represent the State whose political principles are as fixed as her everlasting hills.

The writer of the above, evidently has not seen the last 'People's Press,'—for although the long silence maintained by that paper in relation to the matter treated of, did, and properly, occasion some 'remark' in this section, the last paper took strong ground in opposition to that action, which would occasion a split in the whig party—occasion the defeat of the regular nominee, and utterly blot the future prospects of the Hon. Wm. Slade.—[F. H. H.]

IF The Locos have nominated John Smith as their candidate for Congress, in the third district. So it appears that 'old federalists' will answer their purpose when they require them.